

H
Secret History

York of
OF

One YEAR.

1714



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MDCCXIV.

A
Secret History

OF

One Year.

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Secret History, &c.



TH E Circumstances of the Revolution 1688, and the Turn of Affairs which has now happen'd in *Great-Britain*, since the Death of the late Queen, are founded on such a visible Analogy of Causes and Effects, that they may well bear the same Name, viz. *THE REVOLUTION*.

The Occasion of the Revolution in 1688, is sum'd up by the Writers of these Times in these Words, viz. *That the Evil Councils of the former Reigns had introduc'd several Illegal Practices in the Administration, and had brought the Laws, Liberties and Religion of these Kingdoms into great Danger, from the Encroachment and Invasion of Arbitrary Power, Popery, Indefeasible Divine Right of a pretended Successor, &c.*

It is not the Business of this Tract to determine, one Way or other, the Justice on both Sides of the Complaint, the Author being not to act the Politician here, but the Historian. If I pass my Judgment, it shall be after I have first related the Facts as they lye before me in the Course of Time, and in the Manner as

near as I can, in which every Thing has been transacted.

We have many Histories of the Revolution, but very few of them go on with the Account of what was done in the Year *Immediately AFTER*; or if they do, they give no full Relation; perhaps they were not able to do it, not having Opportunity to see what was done within Doors.

From this Ignorance of Authors Two Things have happen'd: *FIRST*, That the Enemies of the Revolution have taken the Liberty to Censure the late *K. William*, as acting on Principles of Self-Interest and Ambition, designing from the Beginning to Depose his Father, and set himself up in his Stead; all which Things those who knew the King have much Reason to believe he was Innocent of, and that all the Steps which elevated him to the Throne, were such, as were not only Fortuitous and Unforeseen, or at least unexpected by his Majesty, but what he had no Reason to expect, and what it was not *POSSIBLE* he should.

SECONDLY, From this Ignorance of Writers, Posterity is brought to Censure King *WILLIAM*, for what some call a Criminal Clemency in not pursuing the Chief Ends of the Revolution, viz. *To deliver the Nation from the Tyranny, and to punish the Persons guilty of it*, which, say they, as it was the Chief End of inviting him over, so it is expressly promis'd in his Declaration.

In giving an Account of some Transactions in that Year, these Two Points will necessarily be cleared up, *but the last especially*; and this may be calculated for the Use of those People

ple who are willing to bring the Parallel down to the present Time.

I find many People are afraid least the present Government should fall into the same universal Mistake, and by forgetting to do Justice upon the Ministers of State, who have carry'd on the uneasy Administration of the Four last Years, should give them an Opportunity to play the same Game over again, and to bring us into the same Dangers of Popery and the Pretender as we were in before.

To fortify the Government in their Resolutions against this, they wisely lead us back to the Revolution of 1688, and shew us how fatal it was to the King and Kingdom, that Judgment was not executed upon the Criminals of the preceding Reign, viz. Upon those who had concurr'd with K^{James}, &c. in his Arbitrary Designs, and who had adher'd to him to the last.

I shall join with them in this Complaint, as I do likewise in the Inferences drawn from it; adding only this, That the like Justice should have been executed upon those who after the Revolution, being by the Goodness of his Majesty intrusted with the publick Administration, betray'd the King and Kingdom; for publick Ministers, when they prove unfaithful, may be said to abuse not only the Clemency and Favour of their Prince, but to abuse their Country also, who may be said to put Trust in them by the Prince's Recommendation.

I being thus writing for an Impartial Distribution of National Justice, I must be allow'd to wave the Enquiry into the Distinction of Whig and Tory in general, and to give a true, tho' secret Account, of what happen'd at Court
imme-

immediately after the said Revolution of 1688. Those People who, for the Good of their Country, are zealous for doing Justice on State-Offenders, will know what Use to make of, and what Inferences to draw from the History, the Matters of Fact whereof I am assur'd no one will dispute.

It was on the 6th of February 1688, that I think the Revolution might be said to be completed, by passing that eminent Vote in the House of Peers, viz. *For filling up the vacant Throne with the Persons of their Deliverers, and putting the Crown, by Authority of the Estates of England assembled in Convocation, upon the Heads of K. William and Q. Mary.* The Day was Eminent for being the same Day that King Charles II. died, the same Day that Q. Anne was born, and for that K. James came to the Crown the same Day that he lost it.

The Difference in Circumstances between that Revolution and the Present, seems to lye in this only, viz. That the King came there before the Settlement of the Succession is the Cause, and his Majesty's Accession to the Crown is the Effect; there the coming of the Person of the King was the Cause, and the Settlement of the Crown was the Effect. I mention this because it is what *Britains* ought never to forget, viz. That the first Revolution has not been the Type of this only, but the Parent of it; and that K. William restor'd the Nation to that Liberty by which the Settlement of the Succession in the Protestant Line of *HANNOVER* has been made able to take Place; as this will be acknowledg'd by all those who are Friends to the present Establishment, so I shall take Occasion

sion to shew them, that no Mistakes of the late King in his Reign can be justly censur'd, but that such Censure would in Effect weaken the Heads of the present Interest; but of that I shall speak by it self on another Occasion.

The chief Objections against the Management of the King consisted in Two Parts: 1. That he suffer'd *Amaleck* to escape: I use the Objector's Words, *that is*, that he suffer'd an Act of Indemnity to pass, to pardon all those who by his Declaration he ought to have brought to Justice; and 2. That he employ'd *Jacobites*, or to put this also in their own Terms, *That he receiv'd those very People into his Favour, who were the Hacks of K. James, and employ'd and entrusted those who had betray'd their Country to a Popish Prince, and consur'd giving up the Liberties and Religion of their Country to Slavery and Superstition.* but never once or so much as I will do not say but many of these Things may in the Letter of them be true, neither shall I make any Apology or Defence for the same, but shall relate to the Publick, *what I receiv'd many Years ago from a venerable Head, who perhaps was an Eye-Witness* to all this upon the Occasion of the Disputes which happen'd towards the latter End of *K. William's* Reign; that very great Meetings of Noblemen and Gentlemen was held at a certain publick Place. The Design of their Meeting was in order to uphold the Interest of the King, against a new Party then started up at Court, who had formed themselves upon the Interest of the high People, and were call'd, according to the old Court Distinction, *the Country Party*. The Handle to, or Subject of these Debates

bates was the Dissolving the Parliament, and
 the Entering into a new War against France,
 looking back a little on the Act of Resump-
 tions, and disbanding the Army. It was at
 one of these Meetings that the following
 Things, or something like them, happen'd to
 be discours'd of, a noble Lord in the Company
 speaking with some Warmth of the ill Treat-
 ment, which, as he thought, the King met
 with in these Matters. The Discourse natu-
 rally led us all to reflect upon the Persons who
 were the principal Promoters of these Bills,
 and entering into the Character of some of
 them, it would not escape us, that such and
 such, who were quoted by Name, were Per-
 sons who owed their Friends to His Majesty's
 Clemency, and who, had it not been for the
 Act of Indemnity, had taken an effectual course
 with themselves to have prevented the Mis-
 chief they were then doing, by flying be-
 yond Sea to avoid the Justice of the Parliament.
 YEA, says a Noble Lord, if they and 12
 or 14 more, which he named also, had been
 made Examples of, the King had never been
 thus handled, and if His Majesty had not
 immediately put himself into the Hands of
 those very Men, whom he ought to have put
 into the Hands of the Executioners, he had
 not been brought to suffer these ignominious
 things. The Design of the Speech.
 He went on with some Heat to shew
 the Error which the King committed at the
 Beginning of his Reign, in treating these
 Men with Lenity instead of Justice, and with
 Kindness instead of Severity. He told us,
 That the King did not know the English
 Nation ;

Nation; THAT they were not to be won
 with Kindness, any more than to be crush'd
 by Oppression; that the *English* Temper is
 only to be manag'd by Justice; that a Go-
 vernment here must no more mix too much
 Mercy with their Administration than Ty-
 ranny; that the People will equally oppose
 them in both; that they were not equally
 unlawful indeed, but that they were equally
 dangerous to the Prince; with this Diffe-
 rence also, that the First was most shocking
 and hardest to bear; for that as Ingratitude
 was the Worst Sin one Man could commit a-
 gainst another, so it is always the most Afflict-
 ing to a Benevolent Disposition, and in the
 End the most Provoking, and hardest to be
 forgiven.

He told us he had often represented this
 very thing to His Majesty in the Beginning
 of his Reign, and that he had opposed the
 Passing *the Act of Indemnity* with all his
 Might; that he told the King in *coridem Ver-
 bis*, what he had told us just now; but that
 the Goodness of His Majesty's Disposition
 over-ruled him in all that Affair; that one
 Day speaking very seriously of it to the King,
 His Majesty smiled, and told him again he
 was too censorious; THAT he (the King)
 could not entertain such Thoughts of the *En-
 glish* Nation; THAT he was resolv'd to
 oblige them too far to make it possible they
 should ever requite him ill; *but* THAT it was
 not his Business to make any of his Subjects
 despair; THAT it was in his power to pu-
 nish, whenever they should forget his Cle-
 mency; THAT to fall upon them with the
 B utmost

' utmost Rigour was to add too much Weight
 ' to them, to suggest them to be considerable ;
 ' that he should fear their Strength, and think
 ' it Prudence to destroy them, lest they should
 ' destroy him ; *THAT* he had such Confidence
 ' in the Affection of all his People, that it
 ' was below him to fear a few disaffected Par-
 ' ty-Men, and that since he was above their
 ' Power, he had no Desire to make any Man
 ' miserable ; *THAT* if they abused his Mer-
 ' cy their Sin would be doubled, and he should
 ' punish them afterwards with the greater Sa-
 ' tisfaction ; *THAT* he had fully made good
 ' his Declaration, putting the publick Justice
 ' in a Condition to chastise them all ; *THAT*
 ' he had no where ty'd himself up to Severi-
 ' ties ; *THAT* King *James* had made him-
 ' self the *Scape-Goat*, had taken upon him the
 ' Sins of the People, and was gone into the
 ' Wilderness ; that this Step had alter'd many
 ' of the Measures propos'd in the Declara-
 ' tion, and this in an especial Manner ; that
 ' dethroning the whole Party was doing the
 ' Nation a general Justice, with which he
 ' hop'd they would be satisfy'd, and that for
 ' his own Part, since he was now to be King,
 ' he desir'd to be King of all his People, and
 ' not to begin his Reign with Blood, besides
 ' he saw them all submitting to him ; if they
 ' had stood out, had fought with him, and
 ' been the further Occasion of any Slaughter,
 ' or Ruin to the Country, by their Opposing,
 ' then indeed he should have been inclin'd to
 ' have brought the Heads of them to Justice ;
 ' but as they had universally submitted, and as
 ' soon as K. *James* was gone laid down their
 ' Arms,

An Army, restor'd the Nation to an unexpected
 Tranquillity; he thought they had a Claim
 to his Clemency, as a Town besieg'd, sur-
 rendering at Discretion, tho' the Lives of
 the Garrison are at Mercy by the Law of
 Arms, yet they are generally spar'd, and the
 Conqueror contents himself to make them
 Prisoners of War, the taking the Town, not
 the Blood of the Garrison, being the End
 and Design of the Siege. *and is, and has*
 With this Discourse, and such like, which
 his Majesty frequently repeated, his Lordship
 told us he was effectually silenc'd, *and indeed,*
 what it was a full Satisfaction to him that the
 Act of Indemnity was both reasonable and safe;
 which, however, This Majesty could not pre-
 vail with many People to pass, till he decla-
 red positively, one Day in Council that he
 would not consent to Severities, adding,
THAT he would give all his Subjects an
 Opportunity to deserve well by their future
 Conduct, and to make amends to the Nation
 by reforming what had been amiss, rather
 than by suffering for it, telling them he hop'd
 they would be satisfy'd with his coming, *and*
 had rescu'd them from Robbery and Slavery,
 and restor'd their Liberties, without oblig-
 ing him to enter into the publick Resentments,
 and to punish Crimes committed before he
 had any Thing to do with them. That there
 was a great many Men who had offended
 from a mistaken Notion of Duty to their
 Prince, and tho' it was true, that the Com-
 mand of the King to a Subject does not ju-
 stify that Subject in any illegal Action, yet,
 as in Felony, the Wife was not executed for
 his guilt

the Crime in her Husband's Company, because she is suppos'd to be influenc'd by her Husband's Authority, much more might the Authority of the Sovereign misguide many, and that, at least, such deserved Pity, tho' they were really and justly Guilty, and it would be a hard Matter to distinguish those who had been thus drawn in, from those who were Originals in the late Disorders, and that, at the worst, too much Clemency was the least Error, and therefore his Majesty was resolv'd to pass an Act of Grace; that he could have done it by his own Preparations, but being willing it should come in a Parliament Way, he had resolv'd it should come from him to the Two Houses, and be pass'd there in due Form; also his Majesty caused an Act of Indemnity to be brought into the House of Lords from himself on the 10th Day of June, 1693. as by the Journals of the House may appear.

When his Lordship was going on to vindicate the King in this Manner against the Opinions of those who were reflecting on this Act of Clemency, it led the Company necessarily into that Part which I mention'd before, viz. Of the King's employing and entrusting the Administration in the Hands of those Men whom he ought by the Tenour of his Declaration to have deliver'd up to Justice : But I omit purposely to give you the Detail of the Argument us'd by the warm People at that Time for the Affirmative, viz. That Justice on the Guilty is Compassion to the Innocent, that Examples are necessary to be made in Terrorem, that the Calamities the Nation was brought

brought into, and the Danger they were in of more, call'd loudly for Relentment, and that to shew Mercy to such Men was denying Justice to the Country, contrary to the express Words of *Magna Charta*, and so omitting to shew this wholesome Severity has been the Encouragement to the same People to carry on the same wicked Designs under other Disguises, not only in that King's Reign, but even now, which has brought us almost to the same Condition we were in before, and made it necessary to do almost all the Work over again, &c. which in the same Conversation were most of them mention'd, and which are now again made the Subject of Complaint in some Pamphlets, calculated for the present Occasion; and to prevent any Forbearance being now shewn to the Members of the late Administration, I say these Things I omit, that I may give Account of what follow'd: A certain grave Gentleman, well known, if it were convenient to publish his Name, valu'd then by all the Company for his Learning and Wisdom, as well as for his Quality, being also, as I have heard, a Member of Parliament, and of the Council at that Time; having heard with Patience all that his Lordship urg'd in this Case, and especially what he had repeated from the Mouth of his late Majesty K. William, applying himself to the Lord who had spoken immediately before, deliver'd himself to this Purpose: First, 'He said, *THAT* he 'humbly conceiv'd the Dispute now among 'them might be much shorten'd, if the Matter of Fact were historically stated; *THAT* 'altho' he was satisfy'd their Lordships could 'not

not but know the Truth of what he was going to speak, yet that possibly it might not occur to them just at that Time particularly. As to what Steps the King had taken, and what Hands his Majesty made use of in the Administration of publick Affairs, before the Time of which they were speaking, and therefore it was needful to look back into, not the Particulars only, but also into the Time and Seasons in which every Transaction of that Reign took Place, that there needed nothing but a little *CHRONOLOGY* to set all these Things to Rights, and to vindicate the King effectually, as well from the Charge of an unreasonable Clemency, as from that of employing the Enemies of his Kingdom, wherefore he beg'd they would be pleas'd to look back, with him, to the first Twelve Months after the Revolution, that is to say, after K. William and Q. Mary was proclaim'd King and Queen of England, &c. for he conceiv'd the Revolution to be finish'd when the King's Reign began.

It must be allow'd, *MILORD*, said he, that the King, tho' well acquainted with the Affairs of Britain for a Foreigner, yet for the Office of a King was a Stranger to many Things, which he found it necessary to be inform'd in, for his Government in the Administration; and particularly his Majesty found himself at a Loss in not knowing the Characters of Men, which, in short, he could no other Way come at, than by the Recommendation of others; nay, so far was his Majesty from a general Knowledge of the just Characters of the Nobility and Gentry of Great-Britain, that he had frequently the Misfortune, when some

were

were recommended to his Service, to be oblig'd to enquire even whether they were English or Scots. The Inconveniences to his Majesty, which follow'd this want of the Knowledge of Men, were very great, and in particular, that he frequently employ'd and advanc'd Men, who he afterwards found were not worthy of his Favour, and whom he soon found Reason to dismiss from his Service, with no little Dissatisfaction, as I shall have Occasion to shew presently; and secondly, That those People on whose Recommendation his Majesty depended in extraordinary Cases, had too many Opportunities to make their Market of the Royal Favour, and raising their Fortune by the imposing on the King, had frequently less Regard to the Honour and Interest of their Sovereign, in their putting People upon him, than to the Profit which they made of their Recommendation; this often made his Majesty complain, as he did in his Answer to the Parliament's Address, about the Affairs of the *Darien Company in Scotland*, *That he had been I L L S E R V E D*; His Majesty added, he was not insensible of this Defect, even at the first Entrance into his Affairs, and consulting with the ablest Men for Council, not only of his foreign Retinue, but perhaps the ablest in Europe; at that Time Duke Schomberg and the Earl of Portland deliver'd themselves to this Purpose, agreeing perfectly well one with another in their Advice, viz. That as his Majesty could not personally know the Character of all the Nobility and Persons of Quality, who it was likely would seek Employment in his new Administration; he could not
 take

• take a Surer Rule to judge whom it was fit
 • to trust, than that of observing who had
 • been most vigorous in the Opposition to the
 • Old Measures, and particularly *not those only*
 • who had suffered most of the rigorous and
 • illegal Persecution of the abdicated King,
 • *because in them personal Revenge might be thought*
 • *to have some Share in their Acting, or personal*
 • *Interest for the Recovery of their Fortune, and*
 • *making themselves whole after the Losses they had*
 • *received; and therefore altho' they might be*
 • *thought to act sincerely for the Revolution, yet it*
 • *might not be from such just and disinterested*
 • *Principles as others; But that therefore these*
 • Men were to be first pitched upon, who had
 • shewed themselves Patriots of their Coun-
 • try, by their acting voluntier in the *Revolu-*
 • *tion, tho' no Particular Motion from their*
 • *Personal* were to be found; and that these
 • might justly be supposed to seek the Good of
 • the Publick, from the meer Love of the Li-
 • berty, Religion, and Interest of Posterity.

He went on to shew that the King, who was
 too Wise a Man not to give the due Weight to
 such a Council, proceeded according to this
 Rule most exactly. He told them it appear'd
 by the Proclamation of the Great Men in His
 Majesty's Court, the List of which were to be
 seen, and where it would be found that the K.
 according to the Advice given him as above,
 put those Men first into Employment, who
 had first and most early appeared in Opposition
 to the illegal Measures of the Preceding Go-
 vernment: 'And I must tell Your Lordship,
 'said he, with Submission, that it is a very
 'great Mistake to say that the King imme-
 'diately

'diately employed the same Instruments in
 'carrying on his Government of the Nation,
 'which had been the Agents of King James's
 'Tyranny in destroying the Constitution, for
 'that none of these were employed at all, un-
 'til His Majesty had first tryed the Fidelity
 'and Capacity of the other: In this, MY
 'LORD, *continued he*, I have no more to do
 'than to appeal to Your Lordship's Memory,
 'and the History of these Times, whereby I
 'am sure I shall be justify'd in saying to Your
 'Lordship, that the King put the whole Admi-
 'nistration of Civil Affairs into the Hands of
 'Three Persons, since call'd *Whigs*, before he
 'shewed any Countenance or Favour to the
 'other; but, *said he*, it is true, My Lord,
 'that the Case differed something in the Mili-
 'tary Part, which was not occasion'd by any
 'want of pursuing the same Measures, but from
 'a particular National Misfortune, *viz.* That by
 'a Long and Profound Peace, there were not
 'Men to be found in the whole *English* Nation,
 'qualify'd for General Command; and tho' it
 'is true that this might be owing partly to the
 'Error of the preceding Reign, when Men
 'of *English* Principles had for some time been
 'discouraged, and those few that had been
 'found, had been closetted out of the Army by
 'King James, yet that so it was in Fact will
 'not be contended.

'He observed however, by way of Digres-
 'sion, here, that the King did not for the
 'want of such Officers, put Arms and Forces
 'into the Hands of the Officers of the *Papish*
 'Army, but gave Regiments to such Men of
 'Fortunes and Families among the Nobility

and

‘and Gentry, who had appeared for him, and
 ‘who were willing to accept of Commands,
 ‘being all Men zealous for the *Revolution*; and
 ‘supply’d the Places of General Officers, with
 ‘such Experienc’d Foreigners as he had
 ‘brought with him for that Purpose, many of
 ‘whom lost their Lives in his Service; and af-
 ‘ter this rais’d the *Eng.* Gentlemen who took
 ‘Service under him, to such Dignities and Pre-
 ‘ferments in the Army, as the Course of their
 ‘Service, and Merit of their Behaviour call’d for.

Some of the Gentlemen he nam’d, who were
 honour’d with Regiments in the First Troops
 rais’d, as the D. of DEVON, D. of BOLTON,
 Ed. DELAMERE, Sir ROB. BETTON, Sir
 GEO. HEWIT, Col. EARL, now L. General, Col.
 WHARTON, Brother to My Lord Wharton; Sir
 HEN. INGOLDSBY, Sir ED. DEERING, and
 the like, all eminent and zealous Promoters of
 the *Revolution*, some of whom, as he observ’d,
 had lost their Lives in the Pursuit of it, as Sir
 GEO. HEWIT, Col. WHARTON, Sir ED. DEER-
 ING, Sir ALB. CUNNINGHAM, and many others.

Some indeed of K. *Ja*’s Colls. were conti-
 nued in Command, *said he*, but they were only
 such as had abandoned his Service with their
 Regiments, as L. Cornbury, Sir John Lamier, Coll.
 Laughton, Coy, Kirk, and others. *had, had not*

But to return to the Statesmen, *said his Re-*
lator, no sooner was the King settled upon the
 Throne, and that it became necessary to form
 the Household, and fill up the great Offices of
 State, but His Majesty, as I observ’d to Your
 Lordship, threw himself into the Hands of
 the *Revolution-Party*; and albeit that many of
 those who had left K. *James*, had deserved very
 well of the King, by their appearing in Season,

to

to discountenance the *Popish* Army; yet His Majesty did not ~~to~~ IMMEDIATELY cast his Eyes upon them, as upon those who had been Sufferers under the Mal-Administration, and as had made a stand against the Encroachments of Arbitrary Power, as much as in them lay, both in Church and State. ~~THESE~~ His Majesty advanced into Offices and Dignities, *in the First Part of his Reign*; to ~~THESE~~ he committed the First Administration of publick Affairs; ~~THESE~~ ruled the State, the Church, the Bench; and, in a Word, His Majesty put himself and the Kingdom wholly into their Hands, the very first step that he took in Government.

I am not blaming the King, *says he*, for his Conduct, 'for nothing could be more natural to a wise discerning Prince, than to believe that those Men who had suffer'd so deeply under, and made such loud Complaints against the Mal-Administration of the King that was then fled, should be the most likely to preserve the Constitution, and to assist him that was then King, in a Legal, Just, and Impartial Governing the same Kingdom; it could not enter into His Majesty's Thoughts, that Ambition, Partiality, Corruption, Self-Interest, Neglect of the Publick, could be found in the Hands of those Men, who had with such Zeal, and at so much Hazard, asserted the Rights of the People against the same Enormities in the preceding Reign; and had Men acted according to the Dictates of common Sense, it could not well have been otherwise.

He went on then to name a compleat List which he had ready on his Tongue, of all the Great Officers, Ministers of State, Judges, Bishops, Privy Councillors, &c. whom King William, at his first Accession to the Crown, plac'd, as is usual in such Cases, in the Household and in the Administration; whose Names I cannot set down, or indeed remember at this time; but some of them are as follows.

Mr. H——, after Lord T——, Admiral of the Fleet.

Duke of D——, Lord Steward.

Earl of Wiltshire, Gentleman Usher to the Queen.

Lord W——, Chancellor of the Dutchy.

Earl of D——, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Lord W——, Comptroller.

Lord Lovelace, Captain of the Band of Pensioners.

Mr. Hambden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Delamere, First Commissioner of the Treasury.

Earl of S——, Secretary of State.

Lord Sidney, Secretary of State.

Admiral Herbert,

Earl of Carbery,

Sir Michael Wharton,

Sir Thomas Lee,

Sir John Chickley,

Sir John Lowther,

Wm. Sacheverell, Esq;

Comm. of the Adm.

The Lord Cook, Treasurer to the Queen.
 Lord Delamere,
 Lord M—, }
 Lord Godolphin, } Commiss. of the Treas.
 Sir Hen. Capell, }
 Mr. Hambden, }
 Dr. B—, Bishop of S—,
 Dr. Hughs, Bishop of Oxon.
 Mr. Pollixfen, Attorney General.
 Sir Geo. Treby, Solicitor General.
 Lord Roosh, Brother
 to the Lord Delamere,
 Sir Richard Temple,
 Sir John Warden, } Comm. of the Cust.
 Sir Robert Southwell,
 Sir Robert Clayton,
 Sir Patience Ward,

And many other of the like Stamp, in
 other Offices of Trust and Profit.

‘ After having thus run over the List of
 Names, in which were many more than I can
 recover at this Time. He went on to ask
 ‘ His Lordship whether these were not all such
 ‘ Men as he had dismiss’d, and whether they
 ‘ were not all of them such as had a share in
 ‘ the inviting of the King over, and as had
 ‘ eminently appeared against King James?
 ‘ To which when His Lordship had assented,
 ‘ as in Justice he could do no other, he ask’d
 ‘ His Lordship if he knew how many of these
 ‘ noble and worthy Persons His Majesty was
 ‘ obliged to dismiss again, within Three Years
 ‘ at most, for the most scandalous and Unex-
 ‘ amples Conduct that has been met with in
 ‘ any Age, at least within the Memory of
 ‘ things?

‘ things? And how the King was treated; his
 ‘ Councils betrayed; his Court made a Mar-
 ‘ ket, to buy and sell the Employments and
 ‘ Trust of the Kingdom; his Forests and
 ‘ Woods rifled and plunder’d; the Govern-
 ‘ ment expos’d; and the whole *Revolution* it
 ‘ self endanger’d under the Administration,
 ‘ and by the Conduct of some of these Men.

‘ His Lordship was silent at this smart En-
 ‘ quiry, and after some Pause reply’d coldly,
 ‘ he had heard something of it. Nay My
 ‘ Lord, *says the First Relator*, was you not
 ‘ present at *Hampton-Court*, when the King
 ‘ himself told us he did not think it had been
 ‘ possible that Men of such Characters could act
 ‘ in such a manner? And do you not remember
 ‘ the Occasion? To this His Lordship reply’d,
 ‘ That he did indeed remember the King was
 ‘ very uneasy, but he did not charge his Me-
 ‘ mory so much with Particulars.

‘ Nay My Lord, *reply’d the Relator*, do not
 ‘ say you forget. I cannot think things of
 ‘ such a nature can slip your Memory, for you
 ‘ have often express’d your Abhorrence of
 ‘ such Doings; but I know you are willing to
 ‘ bury the Remembrance of them, for the sake
 ‘ of the Persons, who were otherwise Men
 ‘ of Honour and of Fortunes; some of them
 ‘ being in their Graves, nothing should be re-
 ‘ member’d to their Prejudice: But My Lord,
 ‘ *said he*, the Question at present relates to
 ‘ Other and Greater Persons, and we are
 ‘ oblig’d to vindicate the one which is at-
 ‘ tack’d, tho’ it be at the Expence of the
 ‘ other, because Justice is due to one as well as
 ‘ Charity

Charity to the other; the Honour of the King, who is living, is concern'd in the Reproach, and His Maj. ought no more to suffer, than those Persons who now are so; if the Enquiry is ungenerous upon the Dead, it is owing to those who have first asserted the King, and made these Reflections be absolutely necessary to His Majesty's Vindication.

But My Lord, that I may steer a Middle Course between these two Extremes, I beg leave to repeat some of the Matters of Fact which obliged His Majesty to change hands so soon, and which, by the frequent Complaints which came before His Majesty so often, made him shew his Displeasure; and albeit I may hint at some few, yet I shall forbear, as much as possible, the Names of any, and the rather because I am satisfy'd, says he, Your Lordship knows the Persons by the Story.

He then ask'd His Lordship, if he did not remember a Complaint against Sir F. S. for that a Gentleman had bought of My Lord a Place in the Household, and paid 250 l. for it; and that when he came by Appointment, to be introduced, there was no such Employment ever heard of. That another had bought and paid for a Place of considerable Value, upon Information, that the Person who had the Place before was dead, who was so far from being dead, that he had not been indisposed in the least, or absented one Day from the Duty of his Employment; that when the great Lord was told of the thing, he pretended to know nothing of it, and sent them back to Sir F. S. who had receiv'd the Money in His Lordship's

ship's Name; who shuffled it back again to My Lord, and he to a Third, till the People were ruin'd by the Want of their Money and long Attendance.

His Lordship did not deny these things, but said they were but an Example or two; that there would always be Mistakes and little By-Steps, among the Courtiers of every Side, one as well as the other. This moved the ancient Person to tell His Lordship, that had the Examples been few, he would have been of his Mind, that it was not worth Notice, and that it would have justify'd his repeating them; neither would it have been a sufficient Reason why the King found himself obliged to discard and throw out the Persons who acted in such a manner; but it was well known to His Lordship that these things were grown to such a height, that the very Court became scandalous, and the Enemies of the Revolution began to open their Mouths, and that with just Reason; THAT His Majesty was justly provoked at it, and taking up a Resolution both to resent what was past, and to prevent the like, he found it so universally to affect those, who for the former Reasons he had thought to be his best Friends, that it exceedingly troubled him, and at last brought him to the Necessity of displacing some of the most Eminent.

He told His Lordship, that for the Reasons mentioned before, he would not name the Person to every Action, but that in general His Lordship might remember how far the whole Court was corrupted, how almost every thing but the King himself, and some thought

' *that Exception needless*, was bought and sold;
 ' few Places given, or Favours obtain'd, but
 ' for Money, and often times Places sold, and
 ' the Possessors turn'd out, without any Offence,
 ' to make good the Sale and then trifling Oc-
 ' casions, found out to dispossess the new Pur-
 ' chasers, to restore the old ones, and get
 ' MORE MONEY; Places sold Two or Three
 ' Times over, and then Abatements obtain'd,
 ' before Men could get their Money again;
 ' he instanced in the Band of Pensioners in
 ' the Government of *Ireland*; after the Settle-
 ' ment of it in the Household, in the Treasury,
 ' and in several other Cases, too long to be
 ' repeated.

' He went on to recite some particular Ca-
 ' ses, which, for the Reputation of some Men
 ' living, I forbear to repeat; how the King was
 ' impos'd upon to advance whoever those
 ' Men directed, and what Price they made of
 ' their Favours to those who they were ob-
 ' tain'd for, how at last they came that
 ' Length; that if his Majesty did not gratify
 ' them in every Thing they desir'd, they
 ' would obligingly threaten to leave him, tel-
 ' ling him how necessary they were to him,
 ' how great their Interest was in the Coun-
 ' try, they had, in short, the Face to hint, that
 ' they not only made him King, but that they
 ' kept the Crown upon his Head, a Thing
 ' which the great Genius of the King could
 ' not stoop to; it was no Wonder that his
 ' Majesty watch'd his Opportunity to let them
 ' know they were mistaken, and that he could
 ' reign without them.

D

When

When he had gone thro' this part of the Complaint, he proceeded to mention the Conduct of those great Men to the King in Person, how they continually importuned him for additional Places, threw back upon him as an Argument, or rather a reproach, their former Services and Sufferings, and that ONE came to that Pitch as to tell his Majesty almost in plain Terms, that he had never been King but for him, and that he did not think himself suitably rewarded, tho' he possess at that time about 3000 *l. per. annum* in places, and had so sensible an Influence, and became so Popular by the Kings favour, as to have the Court of the Mobb made to him, and to obtain the name of *King of Hearts*.

He then ask'd his Lordship if he did not remember how upon the Continued Importunity of the said KING OF HEARTS, his Majesty became so uneasy, that he told him one Day, *he would be glad that Lord would put all his Demands into one head, that he might see if the whole Kingdom could satisfie him*, that upon the first thing that ever his Majesty thought fit to deny to another great Lord, he returned short upon the King, that he was very sorry his Service was not agreeable to his Majesty, and beg'd his Majesty's leave to retire into the Country, to which the King to his Surprize assenting, he withdrew with scarce restraint enough upon his Passion, to preserve him in his Duty: How upon this Lords Disgust, another came to his Majesty and made him the like Complaint; to whom his Majesty return'd nothing but this, that seeing that his Lordship was going from the

the Court, it would be proper to leave his Key behind him.

His Lordship Smiled at the hearing all this, and only replied two or three times as he went on, that Sir ——— had a good ill natured Memory.

The relator proceeded, to what I did not Expect to hear, but, *says he*, ' Your Lordship knows very well, that this is not all, for that some of these Men did not content themselves, to treat the King in this manner, but went yet farther (*viz.*) to carry their Discontents to some private Consultations, for the forming another Revolution, and to let the King know, that it was more in their Power, to make him uneasy, than he thought of. Your Lordship is not Ignorant who they were, that went this Length; Nay, more than that, who was the Man, who discovered this wicked part first to the King, and what acknowledgment his Majesty made to him for it.

But I have gone far enough, *says the relator*, the Indemnity having Buryed all these things in forgetfulness, I shall not uncover the Carcasses of the Deceased, any farther than necessity obliges me, besides, *says he*, your Lordship knowing all these things to be true, I need but just Name them, that also being sufficient to answer the Complaints of those People, who object against the King's Employing Jacobites, and passing an Act of Indemnity. For, my Lord, *says he*, you may here see the true reason (1) why the King was obliged to employ other People, and, (2) why many of those who came over with him, and were forwardest in the Revolution, were so soon his Majesty's

Majesty's Enemies, and flew in his face, oppos-
 ing all his Measures, and giving him all the
 uneasyness possible, that is to say, that having
 treated him in such a manner as above, and
 having thereby made themselves intolerable
 to him, they filled our Ears with Complaints
 of the King's Employing other People, which
 it is evident his Majesty did not, till having
 first Employed these, in all the most Consider-
 able Posts of the Government, as well for
 Profit as for Trust; they had taken so many
 ways as I have now mention'd to inform
 him, that they were not to be Depend'd up-
 on, and that however they might Deserve
 well of the Government by *Suffering*, they
 would never Deserve well by *Doing*; that
 however they had been ill used under the old
 Government, they did not thereby appear
 Qualified to be Concern'd in the new.

His Lordship seeming to resent the first
 part of this Discourse, could not be brought
 to do so to the last, which made *the Relater*
 resume his Discourse. I forgot my Lord,
said he, to hint to your Lordship, that there was
 one thing done by these Men, which gave the
 King great Distaste in the beginning of his
 Reign, which was their Continued pushing at
 pluralities of Places, that albeit they were
 as above put into all the great posts of Hon-
 our, Trust, and Profit, in the Government,
 yet they were Continually pressing and Impor-
 tuneing his Majesty for more Places not
 only for their Friends, *as is before noted*, but
 for themselves. This your Lordship knows
 his Majesty had a particular aversion to,
 and *added he*, your Lordship cannot but re-
 member

member, how warmly his Majesty Expressed himself on that Head, once on the occasion of the *Lord Sidney*, pressing for a certain addition to his Places, he had been made a Peer, and Secretary of State, and had the first Regiment of Guards given him, together with a grant of *Greenwich Park* and House, and several other things, but desired to be Master of the Ordnance also, which he did obtain afterwards, yet his Majesty stood out a long time, and particularly told his Lordship, that he had many reasons which made him averse to Emmulations of Places, that he thought it look'd as if they were not *Saving*, but *Devouring* the Kingdom, as if they had made a Conquest, and were falling on the Prey, that it Streightned him also in Considering other People, who he had reason to say had much Merit, and ought to have some Expectation also; but *besides*, he thought it would in the End Create Jealousy, and Uneasiness in the People, and that if they did not think hard of him, (the King) they would be sure to do so of the Gentlemen themselves, that they would be reproach'd with aiming at a grandizing themselves, and seeking their private advantages not the publick good, that heaping many Offices upon one Man, was Generally of Evil Consequence to the Person, and brought with it the Enmity of those who went without them, and Exposed Men to many reflections not to mention the Inconveniences which attended the Government it self, from such a practise.

It seems my Lord, says the relation, these things however Pungent, did not affect my Lord *Sid-*

' nay, so as to make him abate his Importunities;
 ' or what his Majesty tyed himself up so strictly,
 ' as to Deny his Lordship what he then sought.
 ' Nay he obtained after that to be Deputy, or
 ' Viceroy of *Ireland*, but the King having de-
 ' clared himself so openly at that time, and
 ' afterwards on another occasion of like Na-
 ' ture, was a means to prevent the Importu-
 ' nities of a great many Courtiers, who were
 ' before that, resolved to lose nothing for want
 ' of asking for, after that time they ceased push-
 ' ing at that rate they did before, which was
 ' very much to his Majesty's Satisfaction.

' The noble Lord, I have mentioned, joyned
 ' with this latter part of the Discourse, with
 ' great freedom, and said *it was true*, the King
 ' had some Difficulty with his Courtiers upon
 ' that head, and that the Importunity of some
 ' Men, for heaping place upon place, were very
 ' Scandalous and Offensive, and indeed, says his
 ' Lordship, I think it is one of the worst things
 ' that attends any Court, but especially this of
 ' *England*, that Men when they Deserve well of
 ' their Prince and of their Country, know how
 ' to do any thing better, than how to be satis-
 ' fied with such rewards as are suitable to their
 ' Services, and to their Merit; but the favour
 ' of their Prince, is thought to be an advantage
 ' which they ought to make use of to Improve
 ' their Estates only, and to make a Prey of
 ' their Country, pushing at every thing they
 ' can make themselves Masters of; this Scanda-
 ' lous practice, *Continued he*, has often been the
 ' ruin of the greatest favourites, and never
 ' fails to fill the People with Discontents and
 ' Uneasiness, at least at those favourites, if not

at their Masters, as was the Case of Cardinal Woolsey, and Henry the VIII. the Earl of Leicester, and Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Somerset, and King James the I. the Duke of Buckingham and King Charles I. and of many others both before and since.

Nor said his Lordship, does it fall out thus but the publick reproaches affects the Sovereign himself: Who albeit the Error lyes in the avaritious Favourite, grasping too eagerly, where a good and gracious Master is loth to deny him any thing. Yet the publick Murmurings oftentimes are pointed at the said Sovereign himself, who is thought wanting to his Crown and Dignity, in not restraining his Bounty, and in not Limiting his favours by the Dimensions of the Persons Merits, *which oftentimes is narrow Enough*, rather than by his own royal goodness, the Favourite *Continues* he, has but small regard to the Reputation of his Masters Judgment, as well as to his own, who will accept of any Exorbitant Grant which he must know is Superiour to the Character he bears, and to the Services he has been able to perform, because he knows it will open the Mouths of the People against his said Master, as well as against himself, and therefore *says he*, it was that many People blam'd the late E. of P—d for Contriving a grant for himself so great, that the House of Commons took Umbrage at it, and address the King not to pass it, it is true, said his Lordship, the Earl of Po—d, had deserv'd very well of the King, and also of the whole Nation, and no Man would have thought hard, that he should be rewarded with something very considerable.

‘ but when the Demand came to that Height,
 ‘ as to seek what neither the Crown ought to
 ‘ bestow, or any Subject less than the Heir-
 ‘ Apparent, to receive, (*viz.*) the Revenues
 ‘ of the Principality of *W——*. This seem’d
 ‘ to reflect so much on the Modesty of the
 ‘ Person to receive it, that it was very ill
 ‘ taken by Abundance of People, it brought
 ‘ Envy and hard Thoughts with it on the
 ‘ Ea——, and I have heard, *said he*, some
 ‘ sought to improve it to a Reproach upon
 ‘ the Conduct of the King himself.

After these Things had been thus largely
 discours’d, and many People of the secret
 History of those Times laid open by this
 Gentleman, which I omit, because it does not
 relate to the Subject which I am now discour-
 sing of, but perhaps may be useful on a farther
 Occasion, which may follow this Part. My
 Lord having finish’d his Discourse of Plura-
 lities of Offices in the State, turning to the
 Gentleman mention’d before, said his Lord-
 ship, but Sir,——— pray give me Leave to
 ask you one brief Question, What do you in-
 fer from all that has been said, do you hereby
 argue, that *K. William* ought to have employ-
 ed those Men in the Administration, who had
 been guilty of the Male-versation of the pro-
 ceeding Reign, or do you repeat this invi-
 duously, by Way of Reproach, upon the Me-
 mory of the Persons, or Party, who were im-
 mediately concern’d? It either of those is
 what you aim at, I have something farther to
 enquire, but first desire you will explain
 your self; the Gentleman reply’d, without
 the least Hesitation, thus: *Your Lordship cannot*

infer

infer that either of these is the Meaning of my Discourse. I think it is very evident that the Publick are under great Mistakes about the Conduct of the King and People, and go away with Reproach in their Thoughts upon his Character, conceiving Prejudice in their Minds against his Majesty's Prudence and Wisdom, if not against his Sincerity, for want of remembering what was done by him before the Time in which what they speak of was transacted.

It cannot reasonably be imagin'd that a Prince of such Penetration as was *K. William*, could be so overseen as to put the Government of the Kingdom IMMEDIATELY, *Pray my Lord observe the Words*, I say, immediately into the Hands of that very Set of People, who had endeavour'd to dispossess him of his Power; this had been to have built up with one Hand, and to have pull'd down with another; and to have put a Mark of Infamy upon the Revolution it self, and to have acted against himself, and truly, my Lord, said he, it has seem'd very wonderful to me, that so inconsistent a Notion should have prevail'd so much on the Thoughts of Men, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Wisdom in a Thing so secret, and which your Lordship and so many Thousands now living are Witnesses to; 'tis not therefore the Question, *added he*, whether the King did well in employing these Men; but whether he did not, before one of them was employ'd, put himself and the whole Administration into other Hands, and whether he was not obliged by their ill Conduct, their Avarice, their engrossing Pluralities of Places, their Corruption,

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Extor-

Extortion, and other bad Practices in the Government. If this Part is true, as I believe, I have made evident to your Lordship. Then, *my Lord*, all the reflections which are made upon the King for employing King *James's* old Instruments, falls to the Ground, and this is one Part of what is intended by looking back to these Things.

But, *my Lord*, says this Relator, there is yet another material Thing couch'd in these Things, which, tho' your Lordship is apprized of, yet there may be many People who know nothing of it; and this relates to the Charge which some froward Men bring against his Majesty, for passing a general Pardon, in which, besides what your Lordship has observ'd from *R. William's* own Mouth, of his Majesty's Desire to put all his Subjects into a Condition to make amends for their former Miscarriages, and give them Opportunity to deserve well of him for the future, I say; besides, I wish your Lordship would recollect your Memory in the Particulars following:

1. Whether in that Part, which I mention'd just now, relating to the Conduct of some of those People who his Majesty first intrusted, and wherein I hinted that they enter'd into dangerous Consultations for the shewing their Resentments; some of them had not brought themselves into a Condition, which made them stand more in need of a general Pardon, than even *Jeffereys* himself, or any of the People, who, they say, were the Instruments of King *James's* Arbitrary Government.

2. Whether the general Pardon, which was issu'd by the King, immediately following the Revolution, was not a Condition of the private Accommodation made between the King and these Men, who, having been made sensible of their Error, and being in the Hands of the most generous Prince in the World, were receiv'd into Favour, contrary to their Expectation, as well as to their Merit; and whether that Pardon, however it seem'd to be, for King *James's* People and Reign was not obtain'd by some

of these very Men, whose Party not knowing the Occasion, made such loud Complaints of the Unreasonableness of the King's Clemency, clamour'd for Justice upon Offenders, little dreaming who ought to be the first that should have felt the Effect of it.

My Lord seem'd surpriz'd at this Part, and would have been thought not to have heard of it before; but the Relator gave him a Circumstance, and Three Names of the great Men, which I must not repeat, which made it evident to the Company that his Lordship was too well acquainted with the Case, to need any Information, upon which his Lordship appearing in some Confusion, said, they were Things not to be spoken of.

The Relator, as if he thought himself a little injur'd in that Restraint, ask'd his Lordship's Pardon for differing with him in that Point, because he said the King was censur'd for that very Action, which the Crimes of those Men extorted from his Clemency; and his Majesty kept the Secret to his own Prejudice, he did not think any Man that had a Value for his Majesty's Honour and Character should suffer it to be bury'd with him, and that were he to go to the Bottom of these Matters, which could not be in a private Conversation, he could let him know, that the Treatment, which his Majesty receiv'd from these Men was such as was inconsistent, not only with their Duty, but even with their Principles, on which the Revolution it self was founded, and that he wonder'd to hear any Man that knew these Things should blame the King for employing other Hands; that for his Part, the only Thing that he could blame the King's Conduct in, was, that he suffer'd these Things to be hush'd up, and bury'd his Resentment in Silence, which, said he, your Lordship knows very well, was not for want of a Sense of the ungrateful and dishonest Part of it, but from a wise Reflection upon the Consequences of it, which must have been fatal to the Persons, and must have left the Revolution naked and friendless; the King not knowing in that Surprise, what Sort of People to

take by the Hand next, he foresaw a furious War coming on the *English* Nation, which was unsettl'd; several that have appear'd for the Revolution had yet oppos'd the placing the Crown on his Head, and protested against it in the House of Peers. The *French* were powerful both by Sea and Land, their Fleet equal to the *English* and *Dutch*, tho' join'd together; their Land Forces, made up of *Veteran* Troops, almost as numerous as all the standing Forces of Christendom. *Ireland* was in a Tumult, K. *James* preparing to land there; the Protestants distress'd in the North of *Ireland*, and driven out of all their Strength; but *London-Derry* and *Inniskilling*, the Highlands of *Scotland* not reduc'd, and the Army on that Side no Match for them; these and many other Things moved his Majesty's Prudence to cover his Resentment at the Conduct I have mention'd, and to hasten out a Pardon, that all Sides being made easy, the whole Body of the People might stand upon even Terms, and have an Opportunity put into their Hands to deserve well of the King, and those that had been culpable might have an Occasion to retrieve their Mistakes by better Conduct; If any of these made use of the King's Clemency, to encourage them in new Designs against their Country, their Guilt was the greater; but I cannot see how the King can with Justice be reproach'd, the Circumstances in which his Affairs stood being consider'd; if his Clemency was too great, it was in not relating the Conduct of those Men, as much as in not punishing K. *James's* People.

But, my Lord, said this Gentleman, the subsequent Conduct of the King will farther clear up this Matter, and will prove past Contradiction; what I have already observ'd, for that when his Majesty had found Reason to change Hands, and dismiss many of those People, who, as I said before, had been first entrusted, and had used him so ill, he did not even then make an effectual thoro' Change, but put in Men of the same Stamp as those were, who were dismiss'd, having an Aversion always to the bad Men of the other

other Side ; neither was it till the Year 1691, which was almost Three Years after the *Revolution*, that they came into any Considerable Posts, nor had it been so then, if the ill Conduct of the other People had not brought them to lose Ground, and given their Enemies Opportunity to form that which is now call'd *The Country Party*; which *Country Party*, said he, have ever since built themselves up by the Mistakes of the other, found Means to make themselves necessary to the King, for the carrying on his Affairs in the House of Commons, where they began to be formidable.

His Lordship criticized here upon the Time, and told him he thought he was mistaken as to the Periods of things, for that the King took in several of the People they were speaking of, much sooner than that ; but, says he, *Who did he punish?*

The *Relator* reply'd, that His Lordship had given a very good Answer to that Question himself, in the Words he had quoted from the King's own Mouth, and that he needed not a Better Authority (*viz.*) That King *James* had made himself the *SCAPE-GOAT*, and that he need not put His Lordship in mind that the *SCAPE GOAT* in the Old Law was to bear the Sins of the People, and be turned into the Wilderness; which Suffering was accepted by Heaven instead of a Punishment upon the People : So that it was evident His Majesty's Meaning was, that King *James* having suffer'd the Loss of his Crown, and the Dispossessing of his supposed Posterity, and the Banishment of himself and Family from his Dominions, was a sufficient Sacrifice for all those who adhered to him : That besides this, some who fled with the King were prosecuted to a Final Banishment from their Country, and have continued under that Sentence to this Hour ; and the Lord *Dartmouth* and Lord *Jefferies* were kept Prisoners in the *Tower* to the Time of their Death, tho' without any Prosecution; which however is a kind of putting to Death : So that His Lordship could not say there was no Punishment, tho' there was not much Blood spilt.

As

As to the Chronology of his Discourse, he told His Lordship that he referr'd to the History of the Times they were talking of, and that the Taking the People His Lordship named into Service stood thus:

Sir John Trevor, sworn of the Privy Council, not till after he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons viz, Jan. 1. 1690.

The Admirals were not appointed till after Lord T--n (tho' the Man that had brought the King over) had, as was generally believed, fail'd of his Duty, and as the King believed, had betray'd the *Dutch* Admiral into the Hands of the *French*, or, for Want of Courage, abandoned him. The New Admirals were Sir John Ashby, Sir Richard Haedach, and Mr. Killigrew; appointed Aug. the 9th, 1690.

The First Great Remove of Revolution-Officers was made April the 25th, 1691.

Colonel Kirk, one of King James's Officers, after faithfully relieving *London-derry*, when Colonel Richards had basely neglected it; and after faithfully and gallantly behaving at the *Boyne*, July 1. 1690, was not made a General Officer till the 31st of Aug. 1691.

The Earl of Rochester, Ranelagh, Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Edward Seymour, notwithstanding the Indemnity, were not received till March the 6th, 1691, and the rest in their Order: So that as he said, the Administration of the Government rested in the Hands of the *Revolution-Party* above 2 Years; but that, said he, which was farther to be remark'd was, that the King did not take those Steps in those Removes, till the other People had by their Management so disgusted the Kingdom, that their Interest declin'd manifestly, as appear'd in the House of Commons, from which Change it was thought the King guided most of his Measures; and therefore he said, His Lordship, if these things were examined more nicely, would not find that he had been mistaken in his Reckoning at all.

His Lordship seem'd not willing to enter farther into this Discourse, but told him he did not think to have spoken

spoken so much of these Affairs at that Time ; that he was sorry to hear some part of his Discourse, being in hopes many of those things had been buried in Oblivion ; that it was true, it was very frequent in the Mouths of the People, that the Pardon granted by the King was a Favour only to the *Jacobite* Party, and he had often join'd in it, not calling to mind that particular Circumstance, which tho' it had some Truth in it, yet had never made much Noise, nor did he think it could be of any Use to revive it.

The Relator reply'd he was as willing to forget Mistakes as His Lordship, and would be as cautious of repeating these things as possible, except when he heard the King reproach'd as a Breaker of his Engagements, and as one disregarding his own Declaration ; and that then he could not in Justice restrain himself from so clear a Vindication of His Majesty's Conduct, which he thought was his Duty as a Subject.

After this the Business of the Day calling them off for some Time, we had no more of that Discourse ; but at our next Meeting, there being not a Sufficient Number of the Company met to go upon their Affairs, the Discourse of these things was demanded, wherein the whole Secret of the famous Debate about breaking the Army was taken notice of ; in which *this Relator* gave a surprising Account of the First Consultation on that Affair, and how the greatest Part of those who fell upon the King on account of a Standing Army, were of the Number of those very Men who were most intense in the *Revolution*, and many of them such as the King having first employed, he had been obliged to dismiss again for their ill Conduct.

There he gave us an Account of the Answer which His late Majesty gave to those Officers of the Army who offered him to turn the Pa---t out of Doors, and make him an Absolute King ; and how the King generously chose, however unkindly he thought himself used, to give up all his Friends and all his Forces, rather than to make the least Encroachment on the Liberties of the Subject. He

He gave us also a *Secret Hist.* of the Offer made by the select Number of *Eng. Gentlemen* to His Ma. for the raising the 10000 Men for the *Dutch* by Private Subscription; that at the Beginning of the Last War the States Gen. being insulted by the *French*, press'd so earnestly for that Supply, according to the Treaty made with them in 1670, by R. Ch. II. and that His Maj. had in vain moved it three times in the House of Commons.

He told us on what Foot that Project was laid, who were the Persons concern'd in it, who was sent over to *Holland* about it, what Answer was given to it, and why it was not accepted at that Time.

He entered into a particular Scheme of the King's Measures for the New War, and how His Majesty thought it ought or ought not to be carried on; and especially the King's Reasons for, and Opinion of the Recovery of SPAIN.

He gave us a Plan of the Design His Ma. had laid for a South Sea Company, by a Conquest on the Continent of AMERICA, as well on the Gulf of MEXICO, as on the Coast of the South Sea; upon the Foot whereof that Clause was inserted in the Gr. Alliance; that whatever the ENGLISH conquered in the SPAN. WEST INDIES should be their own.

But as I have not Room for these things in this short Tract, and also that they do not relate to the Transactions of THE ONE YEAR, to which I am confined by my Title, I reserve these things, and several others equally instructing, to a farther Occasion, if a Second Part of this Affair should be thought fit to be published.

To conclude this brief History I observe, That it should seem, if these things are true, that in this Age we are under very great Mistakes concerning the true State of Affairs in the First Years of the REVOLUTION of 1688, and Conduct of R. W. in the Beginning of his Reign, but that we are quite wrong in all our Notions of the Behaviour of these Men, whom we esteem famous for their concern in that great Transaction of the REVOLUTION of 1688; and that many of them did not act with that disinterested View for the Good of their Country, as they are generally supposed to have done.

3. That aggrandizing themselves, engrossing Favours, multiplying Places, and carrying on Party Interest, appeared to be the Sum of their Designs; and that many of them too much pursued these things, at the Expence of their Country's Tranquillity, as not at the Expence of their own Morals.

4. That the Scandal rais'd upon the Conduct of the King, for having pardoned those for the Concern they had for the Management of Affairs under King JAMES, is altogether unjust; and that there is more in that Affair than the World has been made acquainted with.

That by these unjust Managements, the great Opportunity of crushing the evil Spirit of Division and Dissention in ENGLAND, and fixing us all in a peaceable and unanimous Concurrence with, and Subjection to a just and Glorious King, was lost.



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